

IF YOU HAVE ONLY ONE MORE DAY TO REGISTER.

# The Daily State Chronicle

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## THE TARIFF TROUBLE.

### THE MCKINLEY BILL CONSTITUTIONAL OR NOT?

Some Lawyers Say That The Omission of a Tobacco Paragraph Vitiates The Whole Bill—Much Discussion Over The Matter—A Novel Feature of an Old Tariff.

(By United Press.)  
New York, Oct. 23.—Senator McClellan very recently wrote as follows to a member of a prominent importing firm in this city: "I beg to call your attention to the conference report and bill sent you about ten days or two weeks ago, a quarto pamphlet of 214 pages. On page 175 you will find in paragraph 419 and section 30, the reading matter relating to draw backs on tobacco struck out. Turning over to page 176, sixth line from the top, you will find the following: "Conference report section 30."  
Now in the tariff bill before you, you will find: "section 30, that on and after the first day of January," &c., ending with "six cents per pound" leaving all the rest of the original section 30 out altogether.

This omission is fatal to the bill, and in the opinion of eminent lawyers here, Senator Carlisle among them, it vitiates the whole bill. It is an internal revenue bill, but being part of the tariff bill, it stands and falls together.

In accordance with this discovery a protest against Collector Erhardt's official action under the McKinley bill was last evening forwarded to the leading importers in this city for signature.

Under the law, protests against the collector's assessments cannot be lodged until the liquidation of entry, and must be lodged within ten days after that date in the importer's business with the government.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Senator Carlisle, who was one of the conferees on the tariff bill, was asked what in his opinion would be the effect of the omission of section thirty from the tariff bill as signed by the President.

"I have not," he said, "examined the constitutionality of the subject, but it seems quite clear to me that the omission of this section is just as fatal to the bill as if all but one had been omitted."

The President can sign part of a bill passed by both Houses, and make that a law, of course, it makes no difference how small a part it is.

The constitutionality of this bill in the courts, the question is to be determined by the two Houses because they are the only legal evidence of the law in different forms.

When it came back from the conference committee there was nothing to act upon except its report, which I suppose was carried upon the journals of the Houses in usual form.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—The alleged fact of the new tariff bill formed an interesting topic of discussion in official circles to day, and while the defects were not thought to invalidate the bill as a whole, sentiment was almost unanimous that section 30, of the tobacco paragraph, which was omitted in its entirety, could not be enforced, where, by construction, referred to other paragraphs it might impair their strength. As to the law signed by the President not being the law passed by Congress, Private Secretary Halford said the bill signed by President Harrison was the same bill signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. These officers, by their signatures, certified that the bill had passed their respective branches of Congress, and their attestation of that fact was the usual mode of procedure, and the only official notification the President ever received that a bill had passed. Whether the law was constitutional or not was a question for the courts to decide.

Secretary Windom, when questioned on the subject, said it did not become him to question the constitutionality of legislation passed by Congress. He was simply an executive officer to carry out the will of Congress, and when laws were placed upon statute books, all he had to do was to execute them. If doubt existed as to a given law being constitutional, those doubting it could have their doubts removed or confirmed by bringing the matter to the proper judicial tribunal.

An interesting point bearing on the subject was pointed out at the Treasury department to day. Under the tariff law of July 14th, 1862, duties were increased on all brown or bleached linens, canvass paddings, cotton bottoms, umbrellas, drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blue linens, damasks, draperies, etc., at five per cent. ad valorem, making the duty on the articles named 35 per cent. The former tariff having imposed a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem. In 1864, and in 1867, another tariff law was passed imposing an additional duty of 5 per cent. on all the articles named above, and by a clerical error, a whole line was omitted, and drills, coatings, brown Hollands, blue linens, and damasks, were left out of the paragraph altogether.

At first the treasury department imposed 40 per cent. duty on the omitted articles the same as on the enumerated articles, but that such was the evident intention of Congress; but subsequently the department reversed itself and refunded the five per cent. increase in the bill of 1864 over the bill of 1862, and afterwards charged duty on "drills, coatings, etc." at 50 per cent. ad valorem. It was not argued that the omission of "drills, coatings, etc." from the paragraph invalidated the paragraph or applied to any other articles than the ones named, or that the error in regard to the paragraph not being complete was such as to make void the bill as a whole, or that the articles, in being omitted, belonged to the free list because they were not enumerated in the dutiable list. All former tariff acts contain more or less omissions or errors, and so late as February 27, 1877, an act

was passed to supply omissions in the revised statutes.

It is thought at the Treasury department that the same course will be pursued in regard to any defects of the present tariff law, if they are of a character serious enough to call for it.

## TROUBLE BETWEEN THE RACES

### Negroes Reported to be Shooting Down Whites in Georgia—Troops Telegraphed For.

(By United Press.)  
ATLANTA, Oct. 23.—Gov. Gordon last night received an appeal for troops from the sheriff of Coffee Co., who telegraphed that the negroes were shooting down the whites.

The scene is twenty miles from the nearest telegraph station and no particulars are obtainable.

Negroes constitute a large proportion of the population of Coffee county, and the county has been the scene of several race troubles. Much of the territory is covered with dense pine forests, the working of which for turpentine employs large numbers of both white and black. These are very illiterate, and there is much race prejudice which frequently leads to conflicts. Douglas, the county seat, is a small village of the most primitive sort. The population of the county is only a few thousand.

At midnight word was received from Waycross that the rioters are led by a white man named L. B. Varma, who operates a turpentine still. He had a dispute about some land with Thos. Seers, and while attempting to gain possession, Seers shot one of the negroes dead, and later with a gang of men, attacked Varma's hands. The negroes then resolved on retaliation and shot three of them fatally—D. W. McLennon, Frank Seers, Thomas Seers, and a companion named Hendricks. The negroes are described by the messenger who brought the news to Waycross as being furious.

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## MR. CLEVELAND NOT DEAD.

### He Says he Never Felt Better in His Life.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The rumor which gained wide circulation throughout the country to the effect that Hon. Grover Cleveland dropped dead in Washington to day is totally unfounded. Mr. Cleveland arrived here on a morning train from New York and proceeded directly to the Arlington Hotel where he is occupying a suite of rooms. Mr. Cleveland having his attention called to the alarming rumor at noon said: "You may tell my friends that I have never felt better in my life than I do at this time."

Mr. Cleveland expects to remain in Washington until to-morrow afternoon and possibly longer, as he has a case to argue before the Supreme Court.

## The Virginia W. C. T. U.

(By United Press.)

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 23.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Virginia, which has been in session since Monday, in Norfolk, adjourned to-day, after electing the following officers: Mrs. R. H. Jones, of Norfolk, president; Mrs. A. V. Funkhouser, of Harrisonburg, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. M. Coxe, of Loudon, recording secretary, and Mrs. J. W. Newton, of Staunton, treasurer.

Fire here this morning destroyed Arrindale's saw mills in Atlantic City. Loss \$5,000; insured.

## International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

(By United Press.)

ATLANTA, Oct. 23.—The first meeting of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths closed yesterday. Previous to this meeting there has never been in existence an international body. The bringing about of the organization is largely due to E. T. Mullins, an Atlanta blacksmith. Mr. Mullins was elected president of the organization, and J. E. Biles, of Chattanooga, was chosen secretary.

## Small Pox in Madrid.

(By United Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The small pox epidemic which is prevailing in Madrid, rapidly assumes grave proportions. The number of persons afflicted are counted by the thousand, and the authorities are resorting to every possible means to check the spread of the disease. As a means to this end, the government has ordered that all soldiers be vaccinated, and has prescribed severe punishment for those who shall seek to evade the operation.

## A Smash on the C. and O. Road.

(By United Press.)

HINTON, W. Va., Oct. 23.—Chesapeake & Ohio railroad train, No. 4, east bound, ran into a rock two miles east of here early this morning, derailling the engine and express car. Engineer Goodale, of Hinton, had a leg and arm broken, and was badly scalded by escaping steam. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. Fireman Foster was slightly burned. No one else suffered injury. The track walker had gone over the ground a few minutes before the passage of the train.

## Across The Continent on a Bicycle.

(By United Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Ernest C. Rowe, a young newspaper man of New Haven, Conn., arrived in this city Tuesday night with a safety bicycle, which he had ridden clear across the American continent, as far as Ogden, with the exception of about 700 miles over a rough almost roadless country when he walked. The journey was commenced August 14,

## THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

### RALEIGH SELECTED AS THE PLACE OF MEETING NEXT YEAR.

The Various Committees Appointed—Statistical and Other Reports Presented on the Second Day.

(Condensed From Wilmington Dailies.)  
The Moderator announced the names of standing Committees on Bills of Overture, Judicial, Address to Churches on the State of Religion, Systematic Beneficence, Minutes of General Assembly, Union Theological Seminary, Treasurer's Books, Devotional Exercises, Statistical Reports and Systematic Records.

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Statistical reports from the Presbyteries, narratives of the state of religion and reports of Presbyteries on systematic beneficence were called for. In reply to a question of Dr. Smith the clerk stated that these reports were not read in open session but referred to the several committees on these matters.

The report of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary was read and referred to the committee on the same. The election of directors of this institution was referred to the same committee.

Rev. Dr. Wharey suggested that the time for holding memorial services for deceased members be fixed for this evening immediately following communion service. It was made the second order of Saturday to hear the report of the agent on publication. The Treasurer of the Synod reported \$116 13 on hand. Synodical and Presbyterial records called for. The report of the committee on Historical Records was received and the committee continued.

The report of the Board of Regency was called for. Dr. Rumble, as chairman, asked indulgence a day or two. Report of committee on Parochial Instruction called for. Dr. Rumble reported that this be deferred until Dr. Shearer's arrival, as it was a matter in which he was especially interested. The chairman of committee on Bible Cause was permitted to make a report without the signatures of the other members of that committee.

This report embodied a lengthy statement of the admirable work of the American Bible Society, which is the mainstay of the Bible work of the Synod; called attention to the efforts of the last General Assembly commending this society and urging contributions from the churches to the society, and offered resolutions recommending annual contributions from the churches to that object. The report was adopted and the resolutions concurred in, except the one recommending the division of the March collection in churches having only monthly service, between the Bible Society and Publication work, which was, after discussion, stricken out. Report ordered printed in appendix of the minutes.

Dr. Rumble made a partial report for the Committee on Statistics, and suggested names for committees on memorials on Dr. R. A. Anderson, and Rev. N. J. Bowden, deceased. Dr. Johnson suggested that these memorials be brief, and not biographical sketches, and that the word "minute" be inserted before the word "memorial." Concurred in.

Memorials from Concord and Fayetteville Presbyteries, were read and referred to the committee on Bills and Overtures. Rev. W. R. McLeellan was appointed Agent of Education to fill the unexpired term of Rev. R. S. Campbell. A report from Dr. Richardson—mainly statistical—was referred to said agent.

It was made the third order of Saturday to hear the report of the agent of education.

The place of the next meeting was, by invitation of Dr. Watkins, fixed at Raleigh. The time was left unsettled that Dr. Watkins and Elder McPheeters might consult together as to the time most convenient. On motion 1,150 copies of the minutes were ordered printed.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard, pastor of the First Baptist Church, was introduced to the Synod, and invited to sit as a visiting brother. He facetiously remarked that he was raised on the Shorter Catechism and felt much at home among Presbyterians. He also requested that one of the visiting ministers preach in his church Thursday and Friday evenings and asked that his old friend Dr. Watkins, of Raleigh, preach there Thursday night.

At 11:40 the Synod took recess until 3:30 p. m. At 13 m. Rev. H. G. Hill preached a remarkably able sermon from Acts ii, 47, "And the Lord added to the church daily, such as should be saved."

## Afternoon Session.

The committee on Bills and Overtures through their chairman, Rev. Dr. Wharey, made a report in response to an overture bearing on the legality of a minister of one Presbytery presiding over a congregational meeting in another Presbytery, which elicited lengthy discussion, and which was, after amendment by Rev. Mr. Arrowood. Adopted. The committee made a report on an overture from Concord Presbytery recommending that the transfers be granted. Dr. J. Henry Smith moved that in addition the counties of Wilkes and Ashe be transferred from Orange to Concord Presbytery. After considerable discussion his motion was lost. Report adopted. Committee reported on an overture from Fayetteville Presbytery recommending that the transfers desired be granted. Rev. Mr. Johnson protested against so many changes as being a backward step, undoing what the former Synod deemed it wisest and best to do. Rev. P. R. Law advocated the changes as a progressive step, saying that the former Synod simply made a mistake. The report was adopted.

The clerk presented an overture from Concord Presbytery. Referred to committee Bills and Overtures. The committee at once recommended the granting of their request. Adopted. Synod took recess until 8 p. m.

## Night Session.

Rev. Dr. Johnston, preached a most excellent sermon from Luke, 9th chapter, 30th and 31st verses. "And behold there

talked with Him two men which were Moses and Elias who appeared in glory, and spake of His decease, which he should accomplish at Jerusalem." After the sermon the Synodical Communion service was observed.

The Moderator then called the Synod to order for business. Names of new delegates were enrolled. The order of the day being Memorials on deceased members, Dr. W. A. Wood presented one on the death of Rev. R. B. Anderson, D. D., and Rev. A. McQueen one on the death of Rev. Nathan Bowden, which were adopted. Feeling remarks were made on the death of these two brethren by Rev. Dr. Rumble, Dr. Wharey, Rev. R. Z. Johnston, Dr. W. A. Wood and Rev. Mr. Maxwell.

A communication was read from Rev. Dr. Hoge deploring his inability to be present when it would be such a pleasant duty to be with his people. Referred to the stated clerk with instructions to reply with a letter of sympathy from the Synod.

## HILL IN OHIO.

### The Eyes of the Country are Upon McKinley's District—A Magnificent Speech.

CANTON, O., Oct. 23.—Gov. David Bennett Hill, of New York, spoke here yesterday to a large crowd. There is a Democratic majority of about 2,000 in this district, and as Maj. McKinley resides here, desperate efforts will be made to make it a Republican district. \$250,000 was sent out at one time into the district and wholesale bribery will be resorted to to elect the author of the McKinley bill.

Gov. Hill denounced Reed's tyranny, and said that this was a contest as to whether the nature of our Federal government is to be radically modified and the integrity of our institutions successfully threatened. He spoke ably on the tariff.

Then, in conclusion, referring to the contest in this, the sixteenth district, urging every democrat to vote for John G. Farwick, the democratic candidate, he said:

"For Mr. McKinley personal, I have the highest respect. He is a gentleman of integrity, capacity and many other excellent qualities; as a citizen and neighbor, I have no doubt you all think well of him. He will not deny that he is a most bitter partisan, and was never known to support a democrat for public position. His friends are now asking complimentary votes in his behalf. I want you to refuse them, because he represents principles in which you don't believe. He has no just claims upon your suffrages as democrats. There has never been a partisan outrage attempted against your party which Mr. McKinley has not supported. He voted to deprive nine honestly elected democratic representatives of their seats in Congress. He sustained every arbitrary ruling of the despotic speaker. He voted for the infamous force bill, by which he seeks to deprive your party of every fair opportunity to regain control of this government. He has been instrumental in foisting upon the country an unjust tariff measure which can only be properly designated as the sum of all villainies. He gives you no assurance that he will pursue any different course from that which he has pursued in the past. He is not entitled to the vote of a single true and upright democrat who resides in this district. His friends complain that his district has been 'gerrymandered,' but McKinley's voice is silent, when his party friends, in other states, have 'gerrymandered' other districts against the democratic party.

Fellow Democrats, the eyes of the whole country are upon this district, watching the great contest in which you are engaged with breathless interest. Republican corruption money, obtained from those who have received government favor, will be poured into this district to debauch its electors. The integrity of the citizens of this district is at stake. McKinley cannot shut his eyes to the fact that funds for his campaign are being raised in every locality whose interests his bill has favored at the expense of the consumers of the country.

"I ask you to measure out to him the same consideration which he extended to those Democratic representatives who were ousted from their seats by his vote. No good reason can be urged why this Democratic district should send McKinley to Congress to represent your interests. Let him get his votes from his party friends whom he has served and not from those whose interests and rights he has betrayed, insulted and outraged. The issue is in your hands, and I have confidence that it will be gravely and honestly met."

## AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

(Delivered by Hon. James P. Buchanan, President of the Alliance in Tennessee and Democratic candidate for Governor.)

MY COUNTRYMEN: Let us not only rally in defence of the rights and privileges we have left us, but to restore those that have been taken away from us by the usurpation of the leaders of the Republican party. Under Democratic legislation you have had enacted and enforced the wisest and best laws for the suppression of vice, immorality and dissipation. You have seen the public school system built up, fostered and protected, until every child in the State can get a common school education. You have seen the great charities providing for the care and support of the unfortunate of the State, until all who have their reason debilitated, or are sightless, or deaf and dumb, can share in the blessings. In a word, whatever of good has been accomplished, has been done under Democratic legislation. Then why, I ask, my countrymen, need we go after new or false gods? Let us stand by the old ship of Democracy and follow its tenets as taught and expounded by the fathers. She has weathered many storms in the past, and if we will only stand by its glorious precepts, and arouse the people to the dangers threatening our government and its institutions, she will yet carry us to the haven so devoutly desired.

## FIRE AT DURHAM.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED LAST NIGHT.

The Loss Fully Covered by Insurance—Origin of the Fire—Particulars of the Losses, &c.

(Special to the State Chronicle.)

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 23.—This morning at five o'clock, the Parish Building, situated on the corner of Mangum and Parish streets, was discovered to be on fire.

The building was a handsome three story brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and owned by Mr. J. S. Carr, and valued at \$25,000. The building was thoroughly gutted. The First National Bank and W. H. Proctor, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, occupied the first floor; Messrs. W. W. and F. L. Fuller had their law offices on the second floor; Dr. Lynch, Dentist, also occupied rooms on the second floor. The other rooms were occupied by the young men of the town as dormitories.

The lodge room of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Lodge room occupied the third floor. All the effects of the bank were saved. The stock of Mr. Proctor was also saved, except that it was damaged by water. A heavy down pour of rain was happening just at the time of the fire. The law offices and books of the Messrs. Fuller, and the dental rooms of Dr. Lynch were seriously damaged by both fire and water. The two lodge rooms on the third floor were destroyed.

The building was fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it appears to have caught from carelessness on the part of some one who lodged in the hallway.

## THRASHED HIS MALIGNER.

### A Congressional Candidate Practically Disproves a Charge of Cowardice.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 23, 1890.—Col. Tom Winn is a plucky little Alliance-man who is making the race as the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Ninth district against Pickett, independent, and Darnell, Republican. The campaign is the hottest in the State.

A few days ago there appeared in a paper published in one of the counties of the district an article charging Winn with cowardice in the war. Winn didn't hear of the charge until yesterday, when he was speaking in Gwinnet county. As soon as he saw it he called upon old soldiers who had been with him to give their views, and a dozen or so promptly gave the statement the lie. It was charged that the article had been written by H. A. Duncan, an hour or so after the meeting Winn met Duncan in the road while on his way to town to fill another appointment.

Duncan didn't deny having written the attack, so Winn promptly proceeded to take it out of his hide in the most approved mountain style. Winn weighs 126 pounds and Duncan 173. For five minutes there was a lively scene right in the middle of the road. As the old rhyme has it:—

They fit and fit, and gougled and bit, And struggled in the mud.

Then Duncan, who had decidedly the worst of it, "holered enuff." Winn dusted off his clothing, wiped off his face, said he'd do it again if necessary and went on his vote getting way rejoicing.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

### Mr. J. M. Mewborne Actively in the Canvass for Congress.

Mr. Wm. H. Worth returned yesterday from Kinston. He tells us that the candidacy of Mr. J. M. Mewborne meets with much favor, and that Mr. J. W. Grainger, the patriotic Chairman of the Lenoir Democratic Executive Committee thinks that Lenoir will give him 500 majority. The Kinston Free Press, which at first opposed the nomination of Mr. Mewborne, is now out strongly favoring his support by all Democrats. The Free Press says:—

"The Free Press has carefully considered all the facts in the case, and after doing so gives its support to Mr. Mewborne and will do all in its power to increase his vote. We hope that every Democratic paper and every Democrat in the district will rally to his support and make the matter prominent before the people in the very short time intervening until the election.

It is a disgrace that the executive committee failed to give as a candidate and it is our only chance now, so let all Democrats bury their prejudices, look over all differences and enthusiastically rally to Mr. Mewborne's support."

## EDITOR MILLER HURT.

### Some Misanthrope Threw a Rock at the Train and Hit Him.

(Charlotte Chronicle.)

Saturday night as the west bound passenger train on the C. C. railroad was a mile or so beyond Ewes station, some one threw a rock through a window of the car, and struck W. H. Miller, editor of the Shelby Aurora, in the temple, causing a painful and ugly wound. The glass through which the rock was thrown, flew in the faces of the occupants in the seats nearest Mr. Miller, cutting their faces pretty severely. Capt. Welsh, who was in charge of the train, has the rock which did the mischief, and every effort will be made to catch the miscreant. E. D. Latta, of Charlotte, was also on the train.

## NORRIS' DRY GOODS STORE.

To day we offer the best line of low priced shoes, all grades, for Ladies, Misses and Children in this market, and an examination of the stock will prove it.

## NORRIS' DRY GOODS STORE.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

We are very glad that our friends have decided not to have Rocky Mount Fair until after the election. We can enjoy it better then. The dates are November 12th, 13th and 14th. Hon. B. H. Bunn is President, and S. L. Arrington, Secretary and Treasurer of the fair.

We regret to know that Mr. John C. Scarborough is at home sick. He started down in Nash to fill some appointments and was taken sick and had to come back home. His many friends will regret to know that he is temporarily kept out of the canvass in which he has done so much valuable and effective work.

## W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, & CO.

### Ladies' Wraps.

The "Reefer" so popular this season, is shown in quite a variety of textures and can be had for a most moderate outlay. A grand showing of other wraps in all the new styles.

## W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

## WHERE IS THE DANIEL?

Mr. Richards' Dream The Happiest Presentation of The Sectional Rancor That Distrusts Southern Men. (Bill Art.)

Great changes are going on, both North and South. National politics is changing base and finding new centers. The tariff will divide the two great parties in the next election. McKinley or no McKinley will be the battle cry, and both sides will find adherents above and below the line. The tendency of this will be to wipe out the line and destroy sectionalism. Then the war will be over and national fraternity be restored. What a glorious picture! "Let us have peace," said General Grant, but he died without seeing it.

This reminds me of a story that was told me not long ago about Mr. Richards' dream. Mr. Richards is a genial genius who superintends the waterworks in Atlanta. He visited Boston as a delegate to the great waterworks convention, where the superintendents and engineers of the craft had gathered from every respectable city in the Union. It was about the time that Mr. Cleveland restored the rebel flags and Fairchild and Foraker and company raised such a howl about it. The President had to take them back and put them away in the old garret again. The bloody shirt was raised all over the North, and all the Republican papers screamed amazing, especially those in Boston. Nevertheless Boston gave a banquet to the watermen, and after the ladies had retired the gentlemen were called on for speeches and talks and stories. By and by Mr. Richards was called upon to say something for Georgia, for Atlanta, or for the South generally. He is a very modest man and tried to excuse himself, but as they pressed him, he said he was not feeling well and had a strange dream last night that troubled him, and he would be glad if some Joseph could be found who would interpret it.

Of course they clamored for his dream and he said: "I dreamed that I was dead, and had found my way to the gate of heaven, and there was arrested by the guards and asked for credentials. In much confusion I examined my pockets and found a late copy of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. The guards were dressed in blue uniforms, and to my surprise, had guns in their hands. They looked at my paper and threw it aside with contempt. I tried again, and found the New York Tribune, which seemed to mollify their displeasure, and they gave me permission to go in and look around awhile, and I was put in charge of another soldier in blue with instructions to show me through heaven and bring me back in an hour, for I was a suspect. The place was beautiful beyond all conception, and I forgot myself in a delirium of joy and wonder at what I saw. Everything, everybody was dressed in blue. There were thousands and thousands of them frolicking and sporting, and I observed that the favorite game was football, which was played with skulls. I suppose they were the skulls of lost sinners, but my guide informed me they were the skulls of the rebels that were killed in the war. For the first time began to realize that rebellion was unpardonable sin, and that I, too, was among the lost. Suddenly I heard a booming of cannon and the terrific explosion of musketry in the distance, and my guide, seeing my alarm, told me it was only a sham battle; that it was a favorite sport to fight over the great battles such as Gettysburg and Petersburg and Vicksburg and Fort Donelson. I inquired whether they ever fought over the battles of Manassas and Chickamauga and Chancellorsville and Gaines Mill. He replied that he thought not—he didn't remember any such battles. Strangely bewildered, I turned to my guide and said, "My friend, tell me, is this heaven?" "Yes," said he; "this is the G. A. R. heaven—the heaven of the Grand Army; but St. Peter has a little annex over ponder. Grant is over there and Lincoln and Lee and Stonewall Jackson and many others. Grant was in here for a few days, but he kept on saying, 'Boys, let us have peace,' and so we fired him out."

By this time we had returned to the gate and I said to the sentries: "Is there not another gate somewhere that I can enter and see St. Peter and Grant and Lee and Stonewall Jackson?" "Oh, you are for peace, too, are you?" said they, and with that they gave me a kick and such a thrust in the side that it awakened me and to my great joy I found myself in the land of the living where peace may be sought and pardon found notwithstanding my rebellion. Now, my friends, please tell me where is Joseph?"